

# THE CLAYTONIAN.

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CLAYTONIAN NO. 50.

## CHARGE VAST MOB

Russian Officials Strike a Hard Fight With Enemies of the Government

### WILD SCENES IN ST. PETERSBURG

Great Anti-Government Demonstration and Measures Taken to Suppress It Caused Excitement Unequaled Since the Riots of 1901—Previous Warnings in the Newspapers Only Served to Swell the Crowd of Students, Workmen and Young Women.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—A popular anti-government demonstration, the participants in which included large numbers of students of both sexes, began at midday Sunday in the Nevsky prospect and lasted about two hours. Hundreds of police and mounted gendarmes, who were hidden in the courtyard of the public buildings, emerged and suddenly charged the crowd at full gallop, driving the demonstrators in headlong confusion and screaming with terror upon the sidewalks and into adjacent streets. This led to serious encounters, 50 persons being more or less severely injured. Large numbers were arrested.

Not since the riots of 1901, when Cossacks, stretched across the Nevsky prospect from building to building, charged down the boulevard from the Moscow station to the Neva, has the Russian capital lived through such a day of excitement as this. The authorities last night got wind of the big anti-government demonstration planned for today by the Social Democratic party to demand an immediate end of the war and the convocation of a national assembly. A black-face type was an explicit warning to the people, at their peril, to desert from congregating in the Nevsky prospect near the Kasean Cathedral. At the same time extensive preparations were made to quell any disturbance. The police on the Nevsky prospect were increased six times over and the demonstrators, or house porters, were marshaled in front of their respective buildings. Half a dozen squadrons of mounted gendarmes were massed in the rear of the Kasean Cathedral, and battalions of reserve police were stationed in several court yards out of sight. Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky gave strict orders, however, that no Cossacks should be used and the chief of the police, General E. E. Hilgard, of St. Petersburg, motion was made by C. W. Scarborough, of Murfreesboro, looking to bringing the oration into organic connection with this convention, just as Wake Forest College and the women's college.

The newspaper warning, however, by giving notice to those not apprised of the prospect of a demonstration, defeated the very object of which they were designed, attracting seemingly the whole population of this vast city to the broad thoroughfare; and long before the hour fixed, despite the pleading of the police, who literally lined the sidewalks, the throngs of demonstrators were so dense that movement was almost impossible, while the snow-covered boulevard was black with a tangled mass of sleighs, filled mostly with the curious. In throngs on the sidewalks, were practically the entire student body of the capital, including many young women, who have always been prominent in Russia in revolutionary movements, and also thousands of workmen belonging to the Social Labor party. Towards 1 o'clock the workmen and students seemed to swarm toward the corner of the Hotel Europe, opposite the Kasean Cathedral. The police, recognizing that the critical moment was approaching, tried in vain to keep back the human tide. Then, when there was not a single policeman in sight, on the strike of 1 o'clock, from the heart of the thickly wedged crowd a blood red flag, like a jet of flame, suddenly shot up. It was the signal. Other flags appeared in the crowd, waving frantically overhead, and they were greeted with a hoarse roar, "Down with autocracy." The students surged into the street, singing the "Marseillaise," while innocent spectators, seeking to extricate themselves crowded into doorways and hugged trails. Dismounted police made a futile attempt to force their way into the crowd to wrest the flags from the demonstrators, but the students and workmen, armed with sticks, stood close and beat back their assailants. Then, like a flash, from behind the Kasean Cathedral, came a squadron of gendarmes, and the police, with battalions of police came out. A double squadron charged the flank of the demonstrators with drawn sabres. Five other squadrons circled the mob, cutting through the ranks of demonstrators who gladly scurried to cover. The main wedge of the demonstrators stood fast only a moment or two.

There was a sharp rattle of cudgels and sabres, though the wounds showed that the police struck principally with the flat of their swords, and the demonstrators were especially fierce in their resistance. Many were struck and trampled, and blood streamed down their faces. While the mob stood, those within managed to throw hundreds of revolutionary proclamations on the heads of their fellows. The police urged their horses fiercely into the crowd, driving those who resisted into the courtyard, the Hotel Europe and the Catholic Church. The intense excitement lasted about ten minutes, after which the demonstrators, who had gathered in the courtyard, were ordered to disperse. The police, however, did not disperse, and the demonstrators, who had gathered in the courtyard, were ordered to disperse.

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## BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION

Largely Attended and Highly Interesting Session.

Elizabeth City, Special.—The Baptist State Convention, one of the largest religious bodies in the State, held its sessions here last week. The members were handsomely entertained by the city. Much important business was transacted.

The report of the committee on time and place for the next meeting of the Baptist State Convention was as follows: Place, Tabernacle church, Raleigh; preacher of the annual sermon, Rev. Fred D. Hale, of Wilmington. A resolution was offered by D. T. Hundrey, of High Point, endorsing the movement to hold a World's Baptist Congress in London, July, 1905. The president, Dr. R. H. Marsh, and several others were appointed delegates and the president was empowered to appoint as delegates any who shall desire to go. In conclusion with this movement it was stated that quite recently there had been discovered in Russia eight million students who in doctrine are essentially Baptists.

At 7:30 Saturday evening the report of Home Missions was presented by C. Jenkins, of Chapel Hill. Addresses were made on various phases of the work of this board by A. Jenkins, A. E. Brown, field secretary of this board for the mountain section of the South, and Dr. B. D. Gray, of Atlanta, Ga., the corresponding secretary.

At 10:30 o'clock Saturday the report of the trustees of the Baptist College for Women, at Raleigh, was submitted by President B. T. Vann and spoken to by C. B. Justice, of Rutherfordton; Hall, of Raleigh, and W. H. Battle, of Greensboro, showed that the college was in a splendid condition financially, morally and spiritually.

At 11:30 the report of general education was presented by R. J. Bateman, of Mt. Olive, and was spoken to by him. Bayless Cade, of Murphy, presented the report of the Baptist High school, of that town, and A. E. Brown took pledges amounting to \$281 to liquidate the debt of \$500 that rests on that school, which debt must be paid by January, 1905.

At 3 p. m. resolutions asking for a committee of five to be appointed by the convention to join with like committee from other denominations to memorialize the legislature touching the divorce question. After discussion pro and con, the resolutions were adopted.

At 7:30 report on periodicals was read and discussed by George T. Watkins, of Roxboro, and propositions from the editors of The Wake Forest Student were accepted to devote one issue of the Student each year to the publication of the history of North Carolina Baptists.

At 8:30 the report on the Thomasville Orphanage was submitted by Professor W. L. Poteat, of Wake Forest, and spoken to by H. H. Mashburn, of Louisville, and A. E. Brown, of Raleigh. E. Hillard, of St. Louis, made a motion was made by C. W. Scarborough, of Murfreesboro, looking to bringing the oration into organic connection with this convention, just as Wake Forest College and the women's college.

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## A COTTON MEETING

Trying to Formulate Plans to Keep Up Prices

### A STIR AT THE FIRST SESSION

A Shreveport Delegate Charged That a Number of Delegates Were Attempting to Inject Politics in the Convention.

Shreveport, La., Special.—After being almost hopelessly deadlocked in a parliamentary tangle over the question of permanent organization, the first session of the national cotton convention finally adjourned until 8 o'clock Monday night without selecting permanent officers.

Governor Blanchard on behalf of the State welcomed the delegates to Louisiana, and among other things said: "The question that has brought you here to hold this great convention is not one affecting merely the cotton growing region of the South. It affects intimately and directly the whole country. If the cotton crop of the South is to be destroyed by this insect—the growth of cotton as a commercial product in the South is to cease as the result of the invasion of this insect—it will prove a world-wide calamity. It will affect ruinously large commercial interests; it will affect disastrously every commercial interest and every line of trade the world over. More, perhaps, than any other single product of the soil, cotton permeates and adjusts and regulates the balance of the world's trade."

"Its culture and harvesting. Its preparation for the market, its transportation to market, its marketing, its manufacture and the sale of its fabrics give employment to millions of people in our own country. Its transportation abroad gives employment to many thousands of ship-building and seafaring men and its manufacture into cloth in foreign lands, and the sale of such manufactures, give employment to millions of men and women there."

"As a merchandise product, it is well-nigh indispensable to the world's trade. But more than this. The continued growth of cotton in the Southern States seems absolutely indispensable to the convenience and comfort of the people of the world. It is almost to the existence itself of the people of the world. In the far greater part of the people of the world depend on cotton fabrics with which to clothe themselves. Their reliance is on the Southern States of the great American Republic for that which clothes them, for heretofore the people of the world have been dependent on the growth of the cotton plant."

"Great effort and vast expenditures of treasure have been made to develop its growth in other regions of the world's surface, but without success. The cotton in the world grown outside of the United States has scarcely an appreciable effect on the cotton market. The eyes of all are on the South's cotton. What is the American crop going to be? What the price it will likely bring? These are the questions men ask of one another the world over."

"The South, gentlemen of the convention, is the clothier of the world. Let its crop of cotton fail for three years consecutively and the people of the world will go in rags and nakedness. Suppose, now as threatened by this pest of the boll weevil, it fails permanently; and what will the people do for clothing? Wool and silk and ramie fabrics will not go round, as staple articles of clothing, to more than a third of the world's population. Are the people to go naked? That is not too broad a question to ask, and to ask here and now, in view of the terrible menace which overshadows the South in this plague of the weevil."

The cotton crop of the South is worth to the people of the South in the raw \$600,000,000 per annum. It is worth four times that when manufactured. The gold mines become exhausted in time. The soil of the South that produces the cotton does not exhaust. The cotton crop—this mine of wealth, with its output of \$600,000,000—has been coming every year. It will continue to come every year, only increasing annually. The cotton mine of our South is a golden stream that will flow into the South. That golden stream turns the balance of the world's trade in favor of the United States. It makes us a creditor nation. Let it fail and we become a debtor nation. The destruction of the cotton plant would thus become a great national question, and Congress and the nation should take hold of it. Let this convention point the way."

A. C. L. Syndicate Closed. New York, Special.—It was announced that J. P. Morgan & Co. have given notice to members of the Atlantic Coast Line syndicate formed to underwrite the bonds issued to pay for a controlling interest in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, that the syndicate has been closed and that they are prepared to pay the profit accruing from the operations of the syndicate to its members. This profit is said to amount to about 7 per cent. on the investment, including the dividend declared some time ago.

The Time Extended. Washington, Special.—In the case of the State of South Dakota vs. the State of North Carolina, the Supreme Court of the United States granted the motion to extend until April 1 the time for the payment of the North Carolina bonds, as prayed by that State. The purpose of the extension is to afford time to consider the question of paying the bonds and thus avoid sale.

## CONGRESS NOW WORKING

House Gets Busy.

The House transacted quite a large amount of miscellaneous business Monday, starting with pension bills and considering the Hill financial bill later in the day. A number of bills of local character were passed, and an adjournment was forced for lack of a quorum, when an attempt was made to pass the joint resolution granting the use of the Washington monument for the American Railway Appliance exhibition.

The bill transferring the Forest Reserves from the Secretary of the Interior to the Agricultural Department, which has been pending in Congress for several years, was passed. During discussion of the financial bill Mr. Hill said we must get back to the gold standard, which he learned from very high authorities had been "irrevocably established."

Mr. Williams said there was an immense work to displace government provided money with bank-provided money, and thereby enabled the banks to make the profit on it. "It is no wonder," he said, "that nine-tenths of the bankers are Republicans," adding that some were depositors and others were borrowers. Mr. Hill Mr. Williams said the bill under consideration would double the possibility of the perpetration of the "iniquitous wrong." He predicted that it simply would lead to socialism.

The speaker at this time announced a number of committee assignments, including Mr. Heflin, of Alabama, to mines and mining; Mr. Croft, of South Carolina, to manufactures and to expenditures in the Navy Department.

The House adjourned.

## Two Bills in the Senate

The Senate had under consideration the food and Philippine government bills. The debate on the former was confined to calling attention to the inadequacy of the protection afforded the people of the United States against impure foods and drugs. The discussion of the Philippine bill related to the question of the guarantee by the Philippine government of the income or interest on bonds of railroads in those islands. Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, leading in the criticism of the bill. The bill was introduced by Mr. Newland, of Nevada, that the Philippine government should construct the system of railroads proposed. The debate brought out the first reference in the Senate this session to Judge Parker's views of the Philippine question, caused by Mr. Newland's quoting from certain utterances of William J. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Foraker inquired why he had ignored Judge Parker, and Mr. Newland replied that Mr. Bryan had said that the bill was a Democratic party. No action was taken on the bill and the Senate adjourned.

## The Smoot Matter

Three witnesses were heard Monday in the case of Senator Reed Smoot before the Senate committee on privileges and elections, the committee resuming its investigations after a long recess. The first was Rev. J. W. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate of New York, who told of a Mormon meeting he attended in Salt Lake, Utah, last summer, in which President Jos. Smith declared he would not give up his plural wives.

General Okla's headquarters, via Fusan, By Cable.—Delayed in Transmission.—In the villages near the actual Japanese line houses are being repaired and built, scores of wells are being dug, villages are being denuded of trees, and quantities of fuel are being piled up. The intention to remain in the present line during the winter. The cold weather is not affecting the Japanese, although the temperature has already fallen to a few degrees below zero. There are few sick men.

## Bank Robbed

Enid, Okla., Special.—The Farmers' State Bank of Lambert, has been robbed by three men, who dynamited the bank, obtaining \$3,000 as their booty. While two robbers were inside, the third guarded them, holding the horses. The robbers escaped, making for the Gloss mountains. A posse is in pursuit.

## New Japanese Fortifications

Washington, Special.—Mr. Grissom, the American minister at Tokio, has cabled the State Department, that Mr. Fisher, the American vice consul at Nagasaki, reports that all shipping has been warned to keep 20 miles away from Pescadore, an island off the west coast of Formosa, and that it is reported that fortifications are being constructed at Seoul.

## No More Assaults

Tokio, By Cable.—In disabling the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, precluding the possibility of its being able to reinforce the Russian Second Pacific (Baltic) squadron, the Japanese have accomplished the main object of the desperate assaults against the fortress which they have been making for the past three months. There is now a strong probability that, while continuing the siege they will avoid losses of the magnitude already attending their efforts, and instead of assaulting, will rely on starving out the garrison until it is finally captured.

## Reward Offered

Macon, Ga., Special.—A reward of \$200 and expenses has been offered for the capture of Maro S. Potter, the defaulting and fugitive cashier of the bank at Davisboro, Ga., where he is alleged to be more than \$20,000 short in his accounts. The reward is offered by the officials of the bank.

## A FIERY TRAGEDY

Family Murdered and Bodies Were Burned in Building

### OCCURRED IN THE HEART OF TOWN

Charred Remains of Mr. B. B. Hughes, His Wife and Two Daughters Found in the Smoking Ruins of Their Home in the Center of Trenton, N. C.—A Bullet Through the Man's Head and the Skulls of the Women Crushed—Robbery the Supposed Motive—Governor Heyward Offers a Reward.

Augusta, Special.—A Special to The Chronicle from Edgefield says: "The most hideous of all human horrors occurred at Trenton Thursday night, equal in horror to the Statesboro affair. If the general accepted theory be true that the victims were first murdered before the house was fired. At 5 o'clock this morning the residence of Mr. B. B. Hughes, centrally located in the town, was discovered on fire. Neighbors rushed to the scene, but the fire had progressed so far that entrance to the house was impossible. At once inquiry was made as to the whereabouts of the inmates, it being thought that they had made their escape in their night clothes. As soon as the fire had died down sufficiently, a fearful scene met the eyes of the beholders. There lay the charred and almost unrecognizable bodies of the entire family, consisting of Mr. Hughes, his wife, Eva, and two young daughters, Emma, aged 19, and Hattie, 14 years of age. Mr. Hughes' body lay just below where was situated the door leading from his room to the hall, with a bullet hole through the upper part of his head. A pistol with one empty chamber lay near by. Part of his charred clothes were on his person showing that he was dressed at the time he met death. The body of his wife was on the bed springs, while those of the young ladies were similarly situated. The skulls of these three were crushed as if hit with an axe or some blunt instrument. The bodies when found occupied a most natural position, with nothing to indicate a struggle, showing that they had been struck and done to death while asleep. The news spread like wildfire and soon the entire surrounding country was on the scene."

"Under the direction of Solicitor Thurmond, a coroner's jury was impaneled, but as yet no testimony has been taken. It being thought best to await further developments. It was said three tracks were discovered leading from the field up to the rear of the house. The county blood hounds were secured and put on the train, but this effort has availed nothing. The horror is veiled in mystery. Every external evidence goes to show that the family were all killed before the house was fired. One theory is the house was entered for the purpose of robbery; that upon being discovered, the robbers accomplished the murders and fired the house. Excitement runs high, but nothing rash will be done. Upon the request of Solicitor Thurmond, Governor Heyward has offered a reward for the apprehension of the guilty parties."

General Okla's headquarters, via Fusan, By Cable.—Delayed in Transmission.—In the villages near the actual Japanese line houses are being repaired and built, scores of wells are being dug, villages are being denuded of trees, and quantities of fuel are being piled up. The intention to remain in the present line during the winter. The cold weather is not affecting the Japanese, although the temperature has already fallen to a few degrees below zero. There are few sick men.

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Washington, Special.—Mr. Grissom, the American minister at Tokio, has cabled the State Department, that Mr. Fisher, the American vice consul at Nagasaki, reports that all shipping has been warned to keep 20 miles away from Pescadore, an island off the west coast of Formosa, and that it is reported that fortifications are being constructed at Seoul.

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## Reward Offered

Macon, Ga., Special.—A reward of \$200 and expenses has been offered for the capture of Maro S. Potter, the defaulting and fugitive cashier of the bank at Davisboro, Ga., where he is alleged to be more than \$20,000 short in his accounts. The reward is offered by the officials of the bank.

## Angles in Water Pipes

It is calculated that a right angle bend in a pipe through which water flows will make necessary 9 per cent more pressure for a given flow than it required for a straight pipe of like size and structure. With three sharp bends at right angles, the pressure needed is 13 per cent more than that which is used in a straight pipe.

## WILMINGTON YOUNG MEN DROWN

John Gore, Jr., Law Partner of ex-Governor Russell, and John Brewer, Gore's Brother-in-law, Die While on a Duck Hunting Expedition.

Wilmington, Special.—John Gore, Jr., aged 22, law partner of ex-Governor D. L. Russell, and his brother-in-law, John Brewer, of Franklin, Va., about 21 years of age, were drowned in the Cape Fear river, five miles below Wilmington Saturday night. A canoe in which they were returning to a steam launch up the river from a ducking expedition, was capsized by a squall. Two other companions in the ducking canoe were unable to rescue the men on account of the storm. Searching parties in clusters of dogs and steamers have been unable to find any traces of the bodies, and it is highly probable that they have been swallowed up in the quagmire into which the men were precipitated when the boat turned over.

The tragic death of the men cast a gloom over the entire city Sunday and notwithstanding the cold, there were more volunteers for the searching parties than there were boats to accommodate them. The ducking party, which consisted of Messrs. Gore, Brewer, George Harris and William Sneeden, the latter being a stenographer in the law offices of Messrs. Russell & Gore, left the city yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock on the steam launch Merald, in charge of Captain Hall, owner and master, from whom it had been chartered for the trip. The launch was moored about a mile this side of Clarendon plantation, on the Brunswick side of the river, five miles from Wilmington. Brewer and Gore were seated in the stern, and Harris and Sneeden another, the hunters proceeding down the river for a trip through the rice fields of the plantation in search of duck. The party had spent about two hours in the sport, and was returning to the steam launch, when a squall came up about dark, capsizing the small boat in which Brewer and Gore were seated, the two being thrown out in a quagmire, where the government has been dumping mud from the channel of the river. The water being not over three feet in depth. The two men took hold of each end of the capsized boat, and shouted to Messrs. Harris and Sneeden in the other canoe, a short distance ahead. The second boat was put about with difficulty in the storm, but it was too small for the four men, and Harris and Sneeden told their companions they would go on to the launch, a mile distant, and come back for them. The launch was picked up by the Merald, in the larger boat, but back to the rescue, with Messrs. Harris and Sneeden. The gale increased in fury, however, and the large boat was grounded about a hundred yards from the two men struggling in the water. Mr. Harris then jumped into the smaller boat and again tried to reach the men, but the canoe soon filled with water, and Mr. Harris had to be dragged back aboard the Merald. He heard the shouts of Gore and Brewer, and yelled to them to go ashore. The shouts soon ceased and the men on the Merald concluded that the two men had gotten ashore. The larger boat was then headed toward Wilmington, reaching here about midnight. Mr. Harris secured a buggy, and, crossing the river at the ferry here, went over on the Brunswick side and proceeded down the river to a point about where he thought the men should have reached the land. No trace of them could be found, and, though both sides of the bank were searched diligently Sunday, nothing has been seen of either of them. A dog in the capsized boat came home Sunday, and later the canoe to which the two men were clinging when last seen, was picked up off the jetty in the river some distance below. The presumption is that the men became exhausted by the cold and the exertion necessary to keep to a foothold, and that when their shouts were no longer heard by those on the Merald, they sank down and were lost.

The weather was bitterly cold, and ice had already formed in the bottom of the canoes when efforts were being made to save them. Mr. Gore was a son of Mr. D. L. Gore, a well known wholesale grocer and capitalist here. Young Brewer was a son of Prof. J. B. Brewer, formerly principal of the Chowan Baptist Female College, of Murfreesboro, and of Wake Forest, and now principal of a school at Franklin, Va.

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It is calculated that a right angle bend in a pipe through which water flows will make necessary 9 per cent more pressure for a given flow than it required for a straight pipe of like size and structure. With three sharp bends at right angles, the pressure needed is 13 per cent more than that which is used in a straight pipe.

## General Cotton Market

Cotton futures steady. December ..... 7.45@7.55 January ..... 7.55@7.55 February ..... 7.63@7.65 March ..... 7.71@7.72 April ..... 7.77@7.75 May ..... 7.84@7.85 June ..... 7.91@7.92 July ..... 7.95@7.97 Spot cotton easy; sales, 1,750 bales including 450 to arrive; quotations unchanged. The future market opened quiet and from easy to pronouncedly lower by bearish crop movement and lower Liverpool; also by dispatches from Texas exhibited by the bear element to the effect that country bankers of that State will only advance 25 per cent on cotton when well stored. Trading today was very quiet, the usual Saturday dullness being in evidence; the fluctuations were few and narrow, January opened 12 points lower at 7.47 sold down 1 point then advanced to 7.57 and finally lost 2 points to 7.55. The market closed steady with net losses of 3 to 5 points.

## Charlotte Cotton Market

These figures represent prices paid to wagons: Good middling ..... 7 1/2 Strict middling ..... 7 1/2 Middling ..... 7 1/2 Tines ..... 7 to 7 1/2

## TAR HEEL AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

### Two Barns Burned

Staatsville, Special.—Two barns were burned on the premises of Mr. Jay Murdock, who lives about four miles east of Staatsville on the Mooreville road, Friday evening about 6:30 o'clock. In addition to the buildings a lot of feed, a mule, and a vehicle were burned. The origin of the fire is not known. Some time ago Mr. Murdock was a guard on the chalonga and he and the superintendent, Mr. W. C. Henry, had to punish a negro who has since been discharged. The fact that this negro has been charged with incendiary work before, in connection with the part Mr. Murdock took in his punishment, makes him an object of suspicion.

### Tar Heel Topics

The Secretary of State was asked what recommendation he would make in his annual report, and said that The Code commission had in its recommendation covered most of the changes which he desired to be made in the corporation laws and in regard to land-grants. He will, in his report, recommend the erection on a lot across the street from the present small brick building, for many years used as an arsenal, but now a storage place for books, of a four-story fire-proof building. He now has books stored on the fourth floor of a store, rents a brick warehouse, the arsenal is full, and so is the unrolling office and there are many books stored in the basement of the agricultural building. The rents said aggregate over \$500 and the places are most unsuitable. He will also urge the placing of steel document cases in the rooms in the capitol. At present the cases are of pine wood, very heavy and awkward, and cannot be gotten out of the doors.

The State board of pharmacy has granted licenses to nine of the 15 applicants who appeared before it this week. The lucky ones being: J. C. Ray, Raleigh; P. H. Reeves, Weaverville; J. C. Webb, Wadesboro; Theodore C. Woodruff, Charlotte; George W. Brittain, Reidsville; W. Z. Gibson, Gibson; E. V. Harrison, Greensboro; F. V. Hunter, Hendersonville; J. V. Douglas (colored), Durham. The next session of the board of pharmacy will be held at Morehead City, June 20th.

The statement of North Carolina finances given out by Auditor Dixon is a very gratifying one, showing a balance of the general fund of almost exactly \$349,000. The Treasurer, however, has very pressing demands upon him in the next 90 days. This month he will have to pay out \$300,000 for pensions, and in January will be called on for \$200,000 for the public schools and also for \$76,000 interest. He says that before February 1st he will have to pay out at least \$650,000.

The State board of canvassers has completed the canvass of the vote for the three State officers, as follows: For Governor—Glenn, Democrat, 128,762; Harris, Republican, 79,505. Majority 49,257. Lieutenant Governor—Winston, Democrat 127,504; Meekins, Republican, 79



# THE CAUCASIAN

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No. 11

"LAWLESSNESS WALKED THE STATE LIKE A PESTILENCE."

GOVERNOR AYCOCK STATED IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS THAT UNDER, AND THEREFORE BY IMPLICATION IN CONSEQUENCE OF FUSION RULE "LAWLESSNESS WALKED THE STATE LIKE A PESTILENCE, CRIME STALKED ABOARD AT NOON, DAY, SLEEP LAY DOWN WITH ALARM AND THE SOUND OF THE FISTOL WAS MORE FREQUENT THAN THE SONG OF THE MOCKING BIRD." HOW STANDS THE CASE TO-DAY? GOVERNOR HAVEN'T THE ACTS OF THREE RED-SHIRT LEGISLATURES AND MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF YOUR OWN BENEFICENT RULE PASSED INTO HISTORY SINCE YOU PROCLAIMED THE FOREGOING WHEN YOU ARE CAUVORING OVER THE STATE WHOOPING FOR EDUCATION AND BROAD DON'T YOU HEAR OF MORE CRIMES BEING COMMITTED IN NORTH CAROLINA THAN EVER BEFORE AND DO YOU CONTINUE TO ATTRIBUTE THESE TO FUSION RULE?

SHOULD VARDAMAN BE INVITED?

We believe it has been the custom for many years to invite all the governors to the president's inauguration. But this year there has been some talk of not inviting Governor Vardaman of Mississippi, on account of his abuse of President Roosevelt.

The Charlotte Observer thinks Vardaman should be invited. While that paper does not approve of his recent utterances, it thinks it would be small business not to send him an invitation. It will be remembered that Vardaman has never missed an opportunity to abuse the president. Possibly that could be overlooked by some, but he did not stop there, he even went so far as to abuse and speak disparagingly of the President's mother; a matter that cannot be overlooked by any southerner who has the proper respect for his own mother or sister. And again, when Vardaman was advised by President Francis, that Mr. Roosevelt very much admired the Mississippi building at the World's Fair, Vardaman's discourteous reply to President Francis contained another mean slur at Mr. Roosevelt. Notwithstanding all this, it might be well enough to invite Vardaman if there was any private assurance that he would accept before a public invitation is sent to him. Were he to go to Washington and see what others think of the President, it might be the means of reforming him. But again, we remember that there is a certain class of people who never reform, so why send him an invitation, (when it is certain he would not accept) only to give opportunity for another venomous outburst of his diseased mind.

SOUTH NEEDS A NEW DEAL.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article from Justice, on "White-Cappers and Redshirts," that should be read by every citizen of the South. The White-Cappers are being punished in Alabama, but the Redshirts are allowed to go scott free and in many instances they have even been rewarded for their dirty work. And yet as "Justice" says, the Redshirts are even worse "citizens" than the White-Cappers in Alabama and Mississippi. There are just as good people in the Democratic party in the South as can be found in the world, but before they can ever hope, as a party, to win the confidence and respect of the rest of the good people in this country, they must have to turn down their old "White-Capper" and call for a new deal. As the Democratic party in the South is controlled by Tillmanism in South Carolina, Atlanta News and Baconism in Georgia, Heflinism in Alabama, Vardamanism in Mississippi, Simmonism in North Carolina and Boodieism in Missouri—that party will never win the confidence and respect of the mass of the voters. These leaders in our opinion have done, and are doing incalculable

harm to the South in arousing bad feeling between the two great sections of the country in keeping alive the sectional feeling which it is the wish and hope of all true Americans to see die out.

THE PETITION TO UNSEAT CONGRESSMAN HEFLIN.

There is a movement on foot in Alabama for the expulsion from Congress of representative, J. T. Heflin, on account of his incendiary remarks about throwing a bomb under President Roosevelt's chair. It is said that a petition from Montgomery has been sent to Washington, asking for his expulsion. The petition says Heflin's remark was "a brutal allusion to the assassination of President McKinley." Whether this member should be expelled is a matter for Congress to say. But in our opinion the district that sent him to Washington should be punished, and doubtless they will be, for if he is allowed to remain in Congress, it is safe to say he will not receive any consideration as to the wants of his constituents.

Men who make such cowardly remarks are not usually dangerous themselves, but they often cause others to do violence. Redshirtism in North Carolina for example.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Wilson, has recommended to Congress that an appropriation of \$225,000 be made to meet the emergency caused by the ravages of the cotton-boll weevil, and of other insects and diseases affecting cotton, and studying the diversification of crops in the South, and still there are people that say the present administration is hostile to the South.

Many of the papers of the State are in favor of the State Legislature staying in session only 30 days. They could pass all the important measures in that length of time. But it is safe to say they will stay here and draw their salary for sixty days and incidentally incorporate school-houses and cross-roads and pass "no fence" laws for different farms.

Some days ago the following advertisement appeared in the Baltimore Sun: "For Sale—Two Parrots: Will follow, 'Hurrah for Parker!' Cheap if sold to-day. Address: Hotel." There were lots of them in the South before the election, but they have lost their voice since the cyclone struck them November 8th.

When we wrote our editorial on the President's message last week we did not think we would be able to give his message in that issue. However, we were able to give it in part, and we trust all our subscribers found time to read it.

The natives of Samoa want self-government. The matter should be respectfully referred to Judge Parker.

Speaker Cannon's New Gavel.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—When Speaker Cannon rapped the House of Representatives to order yesterday he used a new gavel.

It had just been presented to him and connected with it there is a story.

The gavel is carved from a piece of dogwood which grew on the farm where "Uncle Joe" was born, near Guilford, N. C., and on the banks of the river in which, as a boy, he took his daily swim. Mr. John C. Fox, of Guilford, who is familiar with all the cherished traditions of the place connected with the birth, boyhood and early life of the statesman who now calls Illinois his home, chopped down a sturdy dogwood tree and turned from its roots a handsome and strenuous-looking mallet calculated to stand repeated blows upon the Speaker's desk.

A WRECK NEAR WARSAW.

Passenger Train on A. C. L. Derailed—Engineer and Fireman Killed.

Warsaw, N. C., Dec. 13.—Passenger train No. 41, in charge of Conductor Twining and Engineer Guilford Horne, was wrecked one mile north of this place at 8:20.

Engineer Horne, one of the oldest men in point of service in the employ of the Atlantic Coast Line, and Sterling Cheek, colored, his fireman, were killed and Mail Clerk Hollingworth was painfully but not seriously injured. No passengers were hurt.

Six Children in One Year.

Munich, Bavaria, Dec. 13.—The Neuste Nachrichten reports Frau Hilgen, of Trosburg, Bavaria, has given birth to six children within the past year.

Last January she had triplets and recently she gave birth to triplets again. Medical authorities say this breaks all records in the birth rate.

# WHITE-CAPPERS AND RED-SHIRT

The Redshirtier a Worse Citizen Than the White-Capper, Yet Many of the Preachers and Churchmen Condone Their Crimes.

"New Orleans, Nov. 29.—In opening the Circuit Court at Brookhaven, Miss., Circuit Judge Wakeham announced that he intended to keep the court open until he had punished every one of the white-cappers who have been appearing in Lincoln county and vicinity for two years past, driving out a number of negro farmers and killing three of them. No juror was allowed to serve unless he took oath that he was not a white-capper, nor a member of any organization that intimidated or ill-treated the negro. The judge declared that the outrages to the negroes were doing more harm to the white man who commits the outrage than the negro. His moral status is forever lowered and he has injured his character.

"Who can honor the sanctimonious old brother, who, in the church on Sunday, slobbers and cries, while the minister is preaching a soul-stirring sermon, and on Monday night is out scouring the country with a band of white-cappers? Is not that a pretty sort of fellow to try to fool the people, much less the Creator of us all? The business of this court is to burst this white-capper business. There is too much at stake. Peace and prosperity and the future destiny of these people hang upon the acts of this court."

The above is all right and I want to commend this judge for his action, and especially this part: "The judge declared that the outrages to the negroes were doing more harm to the white man who committed the outrage than the negro. His moral status is forever lowered and he has injured his character." Of course the man who breaks the law lowers his moral status. The truth of the whole matter is he is simply a cold-blooded criminal. But what is the difference between a white-capper and a red-shirt? What is the difference between a man who shoots a negro about business and one who shoots one about his politics? Yet, we do not hear of any judge holding court open and swearing jurors in order to punish red-shirtier. We do not hear ministers denouncing this class of criminals or the decent element in our communities refusing to countenance this class of citizens, who have not only defied the laws of God but have broken the laws of their country, which they have taken an oath to support. Yet, while this is so, the red-shirtier in the pulpit and disposes what he calls the word of God, and seems to expect the world to believe him, or else he is the first at the altar to take the Lord's supper, and is cordially joined by the other members of the church in this holy communion, while the world looks on at his hollow mockery and turns away in disgust and then the preacher wonders why the church is losing its power. In this article the judge goes on to say: "Who can honor the sanctimonious old brother, who, in the church on Sunday, slobbers and cries while the minister is preaching a soul-stirring sermon, and on Monday night is out scouring the country with a band of white-cappers? Is not that a pretty sort of fellow to try to fool the people, much less the Creator of us all? The business of this court is to burst the white-capper business. There is too much at stake. Peace and prosperity and the future destiny of these people hang upon the acts of this court." Of course no one respects the court or the church that condones or excuses the white-cappers, but the red-shirtier is a worse citizen, for never at any one time have the white-cappers killed in cold blood as many innocent people as were killed in Wilmington in 1898, and not a man has ever been indicted for it. But the difference comes in here: The red-shirtier committed his crimes to give the judge and others their offices and this justified the crime, and hence there was no investigation. But unless the Christian religion is a farce, the charge of murder, of perjury and of every other crime is on file in the courts of Heaven against the red-shirtier, just as they are against the white-capper, and the church, as well as society, is one of the chief sufferers from this class of criminals.

JUSTICE.

Pay of Various Armies.

It may still be said of the soldiers of the army of the United States that they are the best fed, the best clothed, the best sheltered, and the best paid troops in the world. The Slav soldier, who is fighting to maintain the prestige of the Czar in Manchuria, receives only twelve cents a month. The little Jap, who is opposing him, receives only sixty cents a month. France pays her soldiers \$1.74 a month. Germany pays her soldiers \$2.50 a month, and England pays hers \$7.14. But the American soldier gets \$13 a month in time of peace, with a twenty per cent. increase in time of war.—Kansas City Journal.

GRANTS MORE TIME.

Action of Supreme Court in South Dakota Bond Suits.

Washington, Dec. 12.—In the case of the State of South Dakota v. The State of North Carolina, the Supreme Court of the United States today granted the motion to extend until April 1st the time for the payment of the North Carolina bonds as prayed for by that State. The purpose of the extension is to afford time to the North Carolina Legislature to consider the question of paying the bonds and thus avoid sale.

STARTLING EVIDENCE.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring that Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Coughs and Colds to be unequalled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Bentonsville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had Bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me." Equally effective in curing all Lung and Throat troubles, Consumption, Pneumonia and Grip. Guaranteed by all Druggists. Trial bottles free, regular sizes 50c, and \$1.00.

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# COST OF EDUCATION UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

Best School Law the State has Ever had was Introduced by the Senator from Sampson and Passed by the Fusion Legislature in 1897.

Mr. Editor:—I hope you will publish the letter of Hon. Geo. E. Butler on the free school system of our State. Mr. Butler was Senator from the Senatorial district of which Sampson was a part, in 1897, and as such introduced and heaped to pass the school law at that session, which was by all odds the best the State has ever had, as will appear from the figures in the Democratic handbook, which were summarized in the News and Observer of August 17, 1904. These figures show that in 1898, the last year under the Fusion, we spent \$988,409.11 for public schools and taught school 14 06 weeks, which, in round numbers means \$70,000 a week, or \$14,000 a day for the 5 school days in each week. Last year the Democrats spent \$1,584,222.13 and taught 16.7 weeks, which, in round numbers is \$91,000 a week, or \$19,000 a day for the 5 school days in each week. This is \$5,000 a day more than the Republicans spent. But this year it is even worse, for they are spending this year \$1,001,239.29 and teaching only 17 weeks. This means \$111,837 a week as against \$70,000 by the Republicans, or \$22,867 a day for the 5 school days of the week as against \$14,000 by the Republicans, and if the reports that are current be true, the schools were never much worse than right now. Mr. Butler shows there were fewer schools taught in 1904 than in 1903 and only \$15,000 more of all this vast increase paid to teachers; that there were fewer school houses built than in 1903, then the question is, who got all this money? Just think of it, the sum spent by the Republicans in 1898 was \$988,409.11, and it is now \$1,901,237.29, or more than twice as much and practically no more schools taught, and but a little more paid to teachers. Then what has become of this money? There can be but one answer and that is, that hundreds of useless office holders are being paid with it under the pretense of educating the children.

Surely the time has come for the people to inquire into the great increase in their taxes when we see such figures as these.—"Justice," in Union Republican.

Growing Trade With Japan.

Some idea of the expansion of our Pacific commerce, is shown in the statement that on one day during the past week there were shipped from Tacoma, Wash., 30,000 tons of car, chiefly army supplies for Japan, of the value of \$1,500,000. The freight included locomotive cars, structural steel, tobacco, electrical supplies, 3,500 bales of cotton, 10,000 barrels of salmon, and 50,000 barrels of flour, besides a large quantity of steel rails are also being shipped to Japan, four cargoes of them having been forwarded within a few weeks. The shipment of cotton from a point so remote from the field of its production illustrates what a saving of freight will be effected by the Panama Canal.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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